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Toys and Games  
Books and Stationery  
Cups and Saucers  
Dishes and Plates  
Glassware  
Candles  
Tapers  
Lamps  
Mirrors  
Paints and Varnishes  
Paper and Stationery

# THE FAIR

Chicago—Established 1878 by E. J. Lohman

senate's interstate commerce committee, Senator Kenyon recently urged several modifications of the Sherman antitrust law. One of them provided that when any patent granted by the government is used to build up a trust or combination the patent shall be forfeited.

All telephone rates are now subject to revision every five years. The telephone company wants the city to raise rates and abolish the provision in the ordinance calling for revision every five years. They want to keep the people where they have them so that they can't get away.

The "expert" on pages 105 and 106 of his report apparently feels much sympathy for the company on this subject. Will the aldermen show any sympathy for the people?

The telephone company wants the public to pay high rates because of the improvements it has put in the service. If this kind of reasoning holds good, then Marshall Field & Co. and The Fair should charge higher prices for the goods because of the fine buildings and other improvements they have paid for. And on the same line of argument the Northwestern Railroad should double the price of railroad fares because it has erected a \$25,000,000 depot.

The telephone monopoly obliges the users of nickel phones to guarantee 5 cents per day. If the monthly deposit of nickels falls short of the guarantee the company makes the phone renter pay the difference. If there should happen to be an excess of nickels the company gambles them all. The phone renter gets no credit for that excess. That's the logic of the monopoly.

The Telephone Trust doesn't want much from the City Council. It only wants the phone rates raised a trifle. They are not high enough at present to swell the dividends of the local and the parent company.

It only wants permission to install pay-in-advance slot machines all over the city, because people are not losing enough nickels already.

It wants the people to bear more of its earning expenses than they do now. It wants them to deposit a nickel before they can get police or fire protection on an emergency call. It wants the city to give it free rein to carry out its designs on the public.

It wants a great deal more. What aldermen will sell out their constituents to help this monopoly?

Mayor Harrison made a popular move when he ordered a new report on the telephone situation. The "expert" whose report is now in the hands of the Council Committee favored the raising of rates and a general contribution to the necessities of the phone gang. His report strangely enough showed that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is owned by body, boots and breeches by the American Telephone crowd who control the telephone business of the whole country. His report also shows that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is obliged to buy all of its equipment from a notorious Electric Company which is also owned by the American Telephone Trust. This company makes its own prices for what it sells to the other concern and the people of Chicago are expected to pay for the profits of both subsidiary institutions of the Trust.

Talk about the Tobacco Trust, the Standard Oil Trust and every other trust. The trust that is the real thing is the Telephone Trust. This Trust hits over a quarter of a million people in Chicago. Recently it has grown so bold that it managed to grab off for the purchase of its watered stock a big sum of money donated by the generous Chicago public for the immediate relief of the widows and orphans of brave firemen who gave up their lives last December in the discharge of their duty. Any alderman who votes for an ordinance favoring the Telephone Trust deserves the ignominy which he will certainly receive.

The telephone monopoly in Chicago has grown to be an unbearable nuisance. The service is rotten. The scandal attendant on the passage of the telephone ordinance by the council five years ago is not forgotten. The passage of the present ordinance will result in something more

than scandal for the facts will be easier to get at.

Any alderman who votes for an increase of rates will be branded as he ought to be.

The Chicago American of June 26 contained the following vigorous article on the subject of a merger:

The New York Times announces that there is hope of telephone competition in New York City and that Armour, the great packer of Chicago is said to be back of the plan.

The idea is to buy up certain franchises in the State of New York, especially to get an entrance into New York City, and to give to the citizens the benefit of telephone competition and of actually cheap service.

The idea of cheap telephone service is going to grow in the United States, and eventually it is going to be realized, despite the power of any monopoly or the profits of any group of individuals.

It costs less, or under proper management would cost less, to send a telephone message than to send a letter.

There was a time in the United States when private individuals exploited the mails and when the citizen writing a letter paid from ten cents to a dollar or more to have it delivered. Government ownership, economical, businesslike methods, have reduced the price of sending letters to two cents all over the United States—even in the Klondike, where the letters are carried on dog sledges. And same, businesslike administration of the telephone system of this country, with the latest up-to-date automatic methods, would make telephoning as cheap as writing letters, and cheaper.

That will not come at once, but a very great improvement will come, and right away.

The price charged by the Bell monopoly is preposterous—there is no worse form of extortion among all the extortions in the United States.

A man who lives in the suburbs thirty miles from a big city gets a commutation ticket. The railroad carries his two-hundred-pound body back and forth twice a day for twenty-five cents a day. If he wants to talk to his house twice a day the telephone company charges him sixty cents, and charges for the wire besides.

In other words, the telephone monopoly charges more than twice as much to carry over a wire a human voice, which weighs nothing, as the railroad charges to carry a two-hundred-pound man over thirty miles of solid steel rails.

And the railroad has to have terminals, and locomotives, and power; whereas, with the telephone, the man's own voice is the chief power involved.

Armour of Chicago is a man who could give the people of this country the benefit of cheap telephone service—if he should make up his mind to do it. He has proved his ability as an organizer; he is a man of great wealth and of unusual industry and application. It is notorious that his working hours are from seven in the morning until six in the evening, and that work is his only amusement.

The idea is not visionary, for Armour, associated with others—with the Harriman estate, with Kennedy Todd and De Forest of New York, and with the receivers of the Chicago subway as a body—has already begun the work of giving genuinely cheap and efficient telephone service to the city of Chicago.

In Chicago the receivers of the subway have installed already more than twenty-five thousand automatic telephones. They give an unlimited service for \$5 a year—about one-half the charge of the Bell monopoly. They give unlimited telephone service to private families for less than thirty dollars a year. With a full extension of their system even the poorest families will use the telephones, and be better off at the end of the year through the saving of carfare.

The charge for pay stations with this new system, which is backed by Armour and the others, is three cents per call, and the intention is to lower this rate eventually from three cents to one cent. At one cent the profit would be enormous, with the economies of the automatic telephone and a sufficient number of subscribers.

The right plan would be, of course, for the business men of New York who pay enormous tolls to the telephone company to get together, to bind themselves to take a new service—an automatic cheap service with certain guarantees—and through pressure of public opinion compel the granting of a franchise to an automatic company charging the lowest possible rate.

But it is difficult to get business men to unite; difficult to make them



JOHN F. SMULSKI.  
Leader in the Banking, Political and Social World of Chicago.

resent effectively even the most palatable extortion.

The chief hope lies in the courage, energy and business knowledge of such a man as Armour, who has the money, who is not frightened by the power of a monopoly, and who might, if he chose, be remembered as one of the real benefactors of the country by breaking down the telephone monopoly and making of the great telephone convenience a blessing within the reach of all and as cheap, in proportion, as the national postoffice.

Action by the city council upon the question of doing away with the telephones in which a nickel is required before the attention of central is obtained is likely to be taken at the first meeting after the council vacation. Announcement was made by Ald. Britten of the 23d ward that he intended to present at the meeting an ordinance compelling the telephone company to remove what are known as "tick tick" phone boxes. His announcement followed the delivering of an opinion by Corporation Counsel Sexton that such an ordinance could be passed under the police powers of the city. An effort will be made to have the council take action upon the ordinance without referring it to a committee, several aldermen having promised to support a motion for the suspension of the rules for this purpose.

It is asserted by Ald. Britten that the "tick tick" telephones constitute a serious menace.

"The installing of these devices has deprived the persons in whose homes they are of protection to which they are entitled against fire and robbers," he said. "With these devices at work it is impossible to obtain the attention of the telephone operator until a nickel has been deposited in the box. Every one who is familiar with the nickel in the slot telephones knows how often one finds one's self without a nickel."

"A man's home might be burned down or he might be robbed and murdered simply because he did not have a coin of the right size at the right time. Another difficulty that torments a person had to take chances only because his telephone might be out of order. Now the telephone itself might be working, but the slot machine box device be out of order."

Corporation Counsel Sexton gave his opinion on the authority given the telephone company to install the devices on nickel telephones where the money is deposited before a patron is able to get the operator at the request of Ald. Charles M. Thompson. Mr. Sexton holds that the city can regulate by its police power in case the services rendered is unreasonable or unfair.

We take the following from page 24 of the "Report on the Causes of Municipal Corruption in San Francisco" as disclosed by the investigations of the Oliver grand jury and the prosecution of certain persons for bribery and other offenses against the state," made by a committee appointed by the mayor of that city and published by order of the board of supervisors, city and county of San Francisco, January 5, 1910:

"The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company bribed the Supervisors to prevent the Home Telephone Company or any other organization from obtaining a telephone franchise in San Francisco. No attack of any kind on the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company was threatened by the Supervisors, and the sole purpose of the crime was to maintain a profit which might be cut by the competition of business rivals. The Supervisors were paid in all over \$50,000. The managing committee of the board of directors of the company swore before the Grand Jury that they did not know how the funds were procured for the bribery."

This report was signed by William Kent, formerly a well known alderman and reformer of Chicago and six other members of the committee appointed by the mayor of San Francisco, Oct. 12, 1908.

Chicago Daily News editorial, December 19, 1911:

It has been the aim of the telephone company to do away with unlimited service as far as possible and to require all users of its instruments to go on the measured service basis. Opposition to the measured service plan is aroused whenever a patron of the telephone company is made to pay two tolls where one should be sufficient.

The ordinary person in attempting

to telephone to a railroad passenger station, for example, is likely to ask for the wrong number for the purpose of his call, for so confusing is the array of titles and numbers in the telephone directory that it is often difficult to decide upon the department that is wanted. Frequently the information bureau at a railroad station, when appealed to, refers the inquirer to another telephone number in the same building. This necessitates the payment of a second toll. Telephone operators are careful to prevent the second call from being made without the payment of a second nickel.

Both the railroad companies and the telephone company should do their best to see that the arrangement of department names in the telephone directory is sufficiently clear to enable inquirers to call the first time for the number they really want.

The city ought to have a bureau of complaints to which appeals for the improvement of faulty conditions of service might be made by patrons of local public utility corporations.

The woods are full of congressional candidates. Here they are by districts:

1—M. B. Madden, 2429, Michigan.  
Frank H. Childs, 2241 Calumet av.  
E. C. Westworth  
Herbert C. Metcalf  
Filmy B. Smith  
Michael E. Maher 2716 Butler st.  
Leopold Moss, 227 Dearborn st.  
James E. McGrath, 3346 S. Park av.  
H. E. Eckles, 46 Sherman st., Pro.  
Joseph H. Greer, 4114 Michigan av.

2—Joseph R. Burres, 1400 E. 59th  
James R. Mann, 7221 Merrill av.  
Louis J. Behan, 5448 Prairie av.  
Morton D. Hulls  
Stephen A. Foster  
Dr. James W. Walker  
Orin G. Williams, 5202 Cornell av.  
J. C. Vaughan, 6048 Jefferson av.  
W. P. Ferguson, 6826 Monroe av.  
Edwin R. Worrell, 7213 Rhodes av.  
J. O. Bentnall, 5406 Drexel av.

3—F. J. McShane  
W. W. Wilson, 6711 Stewart av.  
Harry F. Atwood, Morgan Park  
F. J. Crowley, 405 W. Garfield blvd.  
P. J. O'Reilly, 5746 Green st.  
John A. Delaney, 6111 Stewart av.  
Chas. G. Kindred, 5423 Stewart av.  
J. Clifford Cox, 6329 Stewart av.

4—Michael G. Walsh, 4738 Union  
James P. Roche, 1314 W. 51st st.  
H. P. Albaugh, 2812 Marshall blvd.  
M. B. Roderick, 3528 S. Hoyne av.  
Jas. T. McDermott, 4524 Union av.  
Michael McInerney  
Anton Cermak, 2717 W. 26th st.  
Wm. E. Furlong, 1032 W. 24th pl.  
John E. Conerty, 4500 Union av.  
Franklin J. Reed, 3613 Archer av.  
Peter Bulthouse

5—L. H. Chismann, 1377 Blue Island  
Herman Sheff, 1825 S. Troy st.  
Adolph J. Sabath, 2008 S. Ashland  
John O. Ruby, Jr., 1806 S. Center av.  
M. T. Cullerton, 2008 S. Ashland av.  
Scott Vandyke, 1528 Hastings st.  
Joseph J. Kral, 1147 W. 18th st.

6—Fred W. Blocki  
Dr. Carl L. Barnes  
Alderman A. W. Fulton  
W. J. Moxley, 1419 W. Congress  
J. C. Cosgrove, 744 Independence blvd.  
Adelbert McPherson, 1950 W.

Adams  
John J. Bryant, Riverside, Dem.  
Edmund J. Stack, 338 N. 40th av.  
S. J. Clark, 2426 W. Jackson blvd.  
George Chant, Melrose Park, Soc.  
7—William E. Mason  
Charles L. Hutchinson  
Edward Ahlswede  
William A. Peterson  
W. G. Webster, 2530 N. Kedzie  
Frederick Lundin, 558 N. 51st st.  
F. Buchanan, 2502 N. Central Park  
J. F. Giecke, Barrington, Pro.  
John Collins, 2155 W. Huron st.  
8—Daniel D. Coffey, 1347 Noble st.  
John J. Geraghty, Dem.  
S. H. Malato, 531 Milwaukee av.  
T. Gallagher, 523 S. Sangamon st.  
Max Werber, 1627 N. Wood st.  
John Drexler, 1535 Carroll av.  
9—Arthur West, 2404 N. Clark st.  
F. H. Gansberger, 535 Belmont av.  
Lynden Evans, 1242 Astor st.  
James P. Brennan, 2643 Milwaukee av.  
Oscar Nelson, 3117 State st., Dem.  
J. R. Boynton, 1324 LaSalle av.  
Frank Shiffersmith, 1439 N. Clark st.  
10—Alderman Chas. M. Thompson  
George W. Paulin  
C. M. Mowbray  
Everett Marsh  
George E. Foss, 711 Gordon ter.  
C. DeLang, Glencoe  
George P. Engard, Evanston  
R. J. Finnegan, 5313 Magnolia av.

Mayor Harrison has instructed that the valuation of the elevated railroad properties be hastened. The members of the board of harbor and subway engineers—City Engineer Ericson, J. J. Reynolds, and E. C. Shankland—had a conference with him on the subjects of the proposed merger of the elevated and surface lines, the plans for the north side harbor, and the subway investigation. During it he told the engineers to prepare to make their report at the end of thirty days.

Samuel Insull, receiver for the Oak Park elevated, announced that plans will be laid to begin the elevation of the company's tracks through Austin and Oak Park next spring.

We regret to notice that the otherwise efficient city map department is again pushing the ridiculous proposition to change the names of all east and west North Side streets to numbered avenues. This will serve no good purpose whatever. It will on the contrary add to the general confusion now existing about street names. The new house numbering system does away with the necessity for numbered avenues or numbered streets either. The present North Side street names are landmarks. To change them would be unwise. There are numerous numbered avenues on the West Side running north and south. What is to be done with them? The city map department would end the numbering of North Side avenues at Thirty-ninth avenue so as to give the West Side numbered avenues from Fortieth up a chance to exist. This would leave the bulk of North Side territory without numbered avenues. The whole scheme is tommy rot with not a vestige of public benefit to it. If the city would abolish all duplications of street names it might help matters. For instance, we have Lincoln avenue, Lincoln street (north and south), Lincoln place, etc., and scores of similar duplications. Now it is proposed to duplicate the numbered streets by creating numbered avenues. As strangers are the persons supposed to be benefited by this dope it will be necessary to explain the difference between a "street" and an "avenue" before heading them for the numbered thoroughfare they are in search of.

Col. James Hamilton Lewis will have no trouble in winning the Democratic nomination for United States senator. All factions are with him.

Following is the political calendar for 1912.

January 27, 1912—First day for filing aldermanic petition.  
February 10, 1912—First day for filing petition for nominations for offices to be voted at April primaries.  
February 12, 1912—Last day for filing nominations for alderman.  
February 27, 1912—Primary for aldermanic nominations.  
March 7, 1912—Last day for filing call for congressional and state conventions.  
March 11, 1912—Last day for filing petitions for April primary (Municipal judge excepted).  
March 25, 1912—Last day for filing Municipal judge petitions.  
April 2, 1912—Aldermanic election.  
April 9, 1912—Primary for offices to be filled at fall election.  
April 15, 1912—County convention.  
April 17, 1912—Congressional convention.  
April 19, 1912—State conventions.  
November 5, 1912—General election.

Following are the offices to be filled in 1911 and 1912:  
November 7, 1911—Ten Superior court judges, one Circuit court judge.  
April 2, 1912—One alderman from each ward.  
November 5, 1912—President and vice-president of the United States, twenty-seven presidential electors, governor, secretary of state, attorney general, lieutenant governor, state treasurer, auditor, three university trustees, members of congress, member of the legislature, one state senator from even numbered senatorial district, state's attorney, president of the county board, and fifteen members of board, recorder of deeds, circuit court clerk, superior court clerk.



ALBERT J. HOPKINS.  
Popular Former United States Senator from Illinois.

coroner, member of board of review, two members of county board of assessors, nine judges of the municipal court, three sanitary trustees.

The lead-pipe cinch, drop-a-nickel-first scheme is a sure thing for the telephone company.

Francis W. Taylor, the popular former alderman and now secretary to Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, is being strongly urged to

he is well known and equally well liked.

George M. Weichert, the popular attorney and Twenty-fifth ward Representative of the Thirty-first district in the legislature.

The telephone gang is so sure of its present graft that it has issued a circular asking what the population of Chicago will be in 1930. It evidently



A. R. MARRIOTT.  
Vice-President of the Chicago Title and Trust Co.

become a candidate for the Republican nomination for congress in the Ninth district.

Albert G. Wheeler has earned by his record as a financier and a citizen the confidence of the people of Chicago.

Albert H. Putney has announced his candidacy for a Democratic nomination for Municipal judge. Mr. Putney is a lawyer of ability and force and

wants to foist another boost of prices on the present population on the strength of its prospective increase in number.

Judge John H. Caverly's record on the Municipal court bench shows him to be an able, painstaking and fair minded judge.

Judge John H. Caverly is making a record on the Municipal court bench that makes every one of his big army



GEORGE B. SWIFT.  
Popular Former Mayor of Chicago.